CROSSING THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. FLOATING DOWN THE VISSOURI.

NABBATIVE BY DR. F. PREKINS, OF OREGON.

as I before remarked, consisted of only seven white men, and we had three women and five children with us. In that valley there were perhaps one hundred whites and their families, perfectly unprotected— scattered about through the whole valley, and sub-jected to the danger of an attack from the Indians at jected to the danger of an attack from the Indians at any time; and it seems reasonable to suppose that this was done for the express purpose of getting us to draw the first blood, so that they might have an excuse for massacring all the occupants of the valley. Indeed, we heard it so stated after the thing had occurred. We had no more trouble with the Indians, however, until we got to Stranger's Ranch, 25 miles from Fort Colville, where our animals were placed in the charge of a friendly Indian, who carried them off into the hills where he said that no white man or Indian either could ever find them. We remained there three days curing meat for our trip. On the afternoon of the second day, Mrs. McDonald, the wife of the old chief at Fort Colville, came into the house where Major John Owen wile, came into the house where Major John Owen
and myself were sitting, and told him not to go outside of the door, as there was an Okonagan Indian
who had sworn to kill him that night. So Major

volunteers to come. During the time that we were at the Spokane council we had several talks with the Indian chiefs through an interpreter, and they said that a great many of the Spokanes and Coeur d'Alenas had been average to this fight and took no part in the attack upon Colonel Steptoe; but they argued in this way: "Here are our brothers and our friends who were in the fight against Colonel Steptoe and are now opposed to the United States troops; we cannot hold back, but must go too." The old chiefs told us they were going to fight till they diet; they had plenty of arms, ammunition, provisions, and everything they wanted, and when their ammunition gave out they would poison their arrows and fight with them. The chief of the Spokane Indians, Spokane Garry, is a well-educated Indian; he can read and write well, having been educated in the Red river country by the priests. He says his heart is undecided, he does not know which way to go; his friends are fighting the whites, and he does not like to join them, but, if he does not, they will kill him. But his influence with his tribe has completely gone. During the whole time that we were in their councit, Garry never said a word, but merely looked on. While we were at the Spokane camp, they had a scalp dance all night long, and some two or three of the Indians were shot in a fight among themselves. The expression of every Indian that I saw in my trij from the Snake river up to that time seemed to be in favor of war to the knife. To show the state of the country, and the importance of having Colville Valley occupied by American troops, I will state that Mr. McDonald, the old Hudson's Say chief at Fort Colville, who had been there eighteen years, considered it so unsafe to remain there that he sent his family and his stock out into the Flathead country with Major Owen; and he him self is to follow and remain there that he sent his family and his stock out into the Flathead country with Major Owen; considered itsee the river to the word of the whole rebellion is in

search of the fight against Calonel Sixpine and are possible by Cal. Namith, Todas, superinsolated in the patient of the patie a lariat, and an Indian came in and, merely saying "I want a horse," got on to him and rode him out of the fort; and all the influence of the Americans and the Hudson's Bay people was not sufficient to get that horse back again. We got away with the rest that horse back again. We got away with the rest of our equipage and went about twelve miles up the valley to a place called White Mud, where three other Indians rode into the train and took another very line horse and rode him off. Our own party, as I before remarked, consisted of only sever which any quantity of vegetables and provisions of all-kinds, and loaned us fresh horses to carry us to Fort Owen. We arrived at Fort Owen safely, having about one-third the number of stock we started with, and thankful that our lives had been preserved.

erved.
In reference to the Indian war, allow me to say a few words as to the manner in which the people of Washington Territory think it ought to be conduct-ed. It is their opinion that the government has made a great mistake, and that the Flathead valley ought to be occupied by troops. The reason is this: Troops going in through the west side of the country will drive the hostile Indiaus out on the east side across the Rocky mountains. We know the Crows, Sioux, and Blackfeet Indiaus have been hostile to the whites, and if these Indians now in the level on the west side are not kept from crossing over to the east side, we can all imagine what the consequences will be. The only way to prevent this movement is to guard the Hell's Gate pass, which is in the Bitter Root or Flathead valley. Major Owen aide of the door, as there was an Okonagan indian who had sworn to kill him that night. So Major Owen remained in his room all that night, being guarded by 18 friendly Indians. During the night there was an alarm, and eight or ten shots were fired, but nobody was hurt. On the morning of the 14th of July we left Stranger's Ranch for the chure of the Spotane river, for the purpose of holing a committed in the many other means, and will be compelled to come of the morning of the 17th, and were received in a lodg-where we were kept in suspense for eighteen hours, while the head chiefs of the different nations argued the case, pro and con, whether they should take our scalps or let us go; and at that time we hardly had a thought that we should ever get out of their hands alive, being only five white men in the midst of about fifteen hundred hostile Indians. Through the friendship and influence of three, of their hands alive, being only five white men in the about fifteen hundred hostile Indians. Through the friendship and influence of three, of their hands alive, being only five white men in the state of the control their hands alive, being only five white men in the state of the control their hands alive, being only five white men in the state of the control their hands alive, being only five white men in the state of the control their hands alive, being only five white men in the state of the control their hands alive, being only five white men in the state of the control their hands alive, being only five white men in the state of the control their hands alive, being only five white men in the state of the control their hands alive, being only five white men in the state of the control their hands alive the control their hands alive the control their hands alive, being only five white men in the state of the control their hands alive th urges this measure upon the government very strongly, and recommends the occupation of this valley by United States troops for the purpose of keeping these Indians back, and confining them be-tween two fires. That will subdue them more quickly

than five days, through a beautiful country and over a natural wagon-road. Until we reached the east side of the Rocky mountains, I took particular notice of the country, and made the remark to Major Owen that that would eventually be the great northern route to the Pacific ocean, not being then aware that it was the very trail that Gov. Stevens had passed over some three years previous; which shows the correctness of his conclusions with regard to the feasibility of a road in that direction. Once in five years, or thereabouts, the passes may possibly be closed with snow for a month or six weeks; but I do not think there would be any difficulty in passing oftener than that, and it may never occur. There are thousands of heads of stock that are never fed in the winter season, grass growing all winter; it is found knee-bigh, and is a species of bunch grass that keeps always green. In its nutritive qualities it is so excellent that an animal completely run down will get fat upon it in six weeks. The country is beautifully tinsbered, with an excellent soil, and is finely watered. It is only five hundred miles from the navigable waters of the Missouri river to the navigable waters of the Columbia river, on the Pacific side.

On arriving at Fort Benton we found a small skiff.

side.

On arriving at Fort Benton we found a small skiff of the American Fur Company about to leave for St. Josephs and St. Louis. Down the river about 120 miles we reached the mouth of the Judith river, the old Blackfeet treaty ground, where the Blackfeet assemble to receive their annuities. We there found some two hundred lodges of Blackfeet and about four hundred more were expected. We remained there two days, guests of Col. Vaughan, the Indian agent of the Blackfeet tribe, and then continued our way down the river, passing the different forts, and meeting no difficulty. After making close observations during our passage down the river, at every point where it seemed probable that there might be any obstruction to unvigation, I am able to express the decided opinion that a steamboat can be run from St. Louis to Fort Benton, a distance of 2,500 miles, and connect with the wagou road which Lieut. Mullin is now carrying across the continent, and thus open up that upper country. Some have assumed that this northern wagon road and mail route will be almost useless, in a commercial point of view, because we cannot preserve the tropical products of Asia from frost in crossing the mountains; but when we remember that John Bull is using every effort to establish a railroad three hundred miles further north, and through a country, and that there will be a communication by steam from St. Louis, and all the gold from the upper Pend d'Oreille river, the Thompson's river mines, and Fraser's river will flow this way. In going up the Pend d'Oreille river, the Thompson's river mines, and Fraser's river will flow this way. In going up the Pend d'Oreille river, the Thompson's river mines are rich; a great emigration to them will occur next year from this side; and by having the northern route open the coming spring, the whole emigration will be drawn that way. It will open the country on the miles are the whole will be settled up. The best method of subduing the northern route open the coming spring, the whole emigration will

THE BATTLE WITH THE CAMANCHES.

We find in a San Antonio paper received yesterday the official report of Major Van Dorn of the recent battle of the four companies under his command with the Camanches. It contains a few particulars in addition to the account published in the *Union* yesterday morning, which

we copy :

We have gained a complete and decisive victory over We have gained a complete and decisive victory over the enemy. Ffty-six warriors are left dead on the field, and it is presumed that many are lying in the vicinity, as many were doubtless mertally wounded, but enabled to escape on their horses from the battle-field. How many escape on their horses from the battle-field. How many were wounded is not known. Over three hundred animals were captured, about one hundred and twenty lodges were burned. Their supply of ammunition, cooking utensils, clothing, dressed skins, corn and subsistence stores were all destroyed or appropriated to the command. Those who escaped did so with the scanty clothing they had on and their arms; and nothing is left to mark the site of their camp but the ashes and the dead.

I regret that I have to report that two Indian women were accidentally killed in the battle; their dresses only concealed, not indicated their sex. Two Wichita Indians were accidentally killed, being in the Camanche camp. The number of Indians has been variously estimated from three to five hundred. I think there were over four hundred. This victory has not been achieved without

hundred. It think there were over four hundred. This victory has not been achieved without loss on our side. Lieut. Cornelius Van Camp, one of the most promising and gallant young officers of our regiment, or of the service at large, fell pierced through the heart by an arrow, whilst charging the enemy's camp, and died as the brave alone should die. In his loss we feel our victory to be a dear-bought one. The following is a list of the killed and wounded, as furnished me by the cartains:

the captains:
Company A.—Wounded—Brevet Maj. Earl Van Dorn,

the captains;

Company A.—Wounded—Brevet Maj. Earl Van Dorn, severely; Corporal Jos. P. Taylor, dangerously.

Company K.—Wounded—Private Smith Hinkley, slightly.

Company H.—Killed—Privates Peter Magar and Jacob Eckardt; missing, supposed to be killed, Private Henry Howard; wounded, Sergeant C. B. McLelland, slightly; Corporal Bishop Gordon, slightly; bugler, M. Abargast, slightly; Frivate C. C. Alexander, severely.

Company F.—Wounded—Sergeant J. E. Garrison, mortally, since dead; Privates C. C. Emery and A. J. McNamara, severely; and Private W. Frank, slightly.

Mr. J. T. Ward, sutler to the command, and Mr. S. Ross, in charge of the friendly Indians, were also wounded—the former slightly, and the latter quite severely.

I am so greatly indebted to all the officers of the command, collectively, for the energy, the zeal, the ability, and gallantry with which they aided me in achieving this success that I feel it impossible to name one as being distinguished above the others. I am equally indebted in the same manner to all the non-commissioned officers and sobilers of my command, who, under all the cirum-selves to be soldiers worthy of the name. Their gallantry, personal daring, and fearless intrepidity are the admiration of their officers, but they find themselves unable to discriminate where all were brave. The officers present were Capts. Whiting, Evans, and Johnson, Lieuts. Phifer, Harrison, Porter, and Major, and Assistant Surgeon Carswell. Capt. Evans killed two; Lieut. Harrison two, Lieutenant Phifer two, and Lieut. Major three Indians, in hand-to-hand encounters, during the battle. Mr. S. Ross and Mr. Wards charged with Capt. Evans, and did good and efficient service, and were spoken of highly by all the officers for their bearing during the engagement; in fact, I am indebted to all the command.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE,

A New Religious Magazine is announced, to be called "The National Recorder," and to be published monthly in Washington city, by L. D. Johnson. This magazine is intended to supply a vacancy in the department of religious intelligence by noting all the events of daily occurrence in the political and educational circles of this country that have a bearing on the promotion of the interests of religion. All the religious periodicals of which we have any knowledge are sectarian in their character but we presume it is the object of the publisher of this work to disseminate religious intelligence, regardless of those minor distinctions of creed which have caused so much controversy in all ages of the world. Let all who desire to fight under the banner of the Cross unite their energies in opposing their common enemy, instead of weakening their ranks by internal bickerings and contention; then, and then only, will the world's redemption from evil and falsity be accomplished, and that glorious time arrive when "there shall be one fold and one Shepherd." An enterprise of this sort commends itself to the reduction of Christians of all denominations, and we invite their attention to the prospectus of the forthcoming periodical, which may be found in our adverthing columns.

Builop Burnz.—This colored brother, the new Bishop

periodical, which may be found in our advertising columns.

Bishop Burns.—This colored brother, the new Bishop of Africa, preached at the session of the Genesee conference recently. The Northern Advocate says: "The plan of his sermon was perfectly simple and textural, but his remarks were clear and often profound, and his points exceedingly well taken. There was an intellectuality, a gravity and propriety, and an evangelical and practical character to the discourse, worthy of any bishop or any congregation. We have seldom been more edified. Brother Burns is, we should judge, well adapted to the position which he is to fill. He is forty-eight years of age, was born and educated in Albany, N. Y.; went to Africa as a teacher, and has at length reached this honorable and responsible place as the Episcopal representative of Methodism in Africa. Certainly he is deeply versed in the Wesleyan spirit and theology. After the sermon a collection of \$100 was taken up for Brother Thomas, a colored man, who is to accompany Brother Burns to Africa, and engage there in the work of the ministry."

Protestants in Austria.—A letter from Vienna of the 28th ult. says: "The petitions of the Protestant synods and churches of Hungary on the subject of the refusal of the Catholic clergy togelebrate mixed marriages, except on the promise that children born of them shall be brought up as Catholics, have been presented to the council of the empire with other documents relative to the affair. The petitions pray that some plan of celebrating mixed marriages shall be formed in the event of such a refusal." The same letter says that a number of complaints has been presented to the council to the effect that Protestants have been punished for having rung bells or worked on Catholic holidays, and that the Catholic clergy had committed encroachments on Protestant priviles; but the council of the empire rejected them.

Another Sect Dead.—The Parkerites, a spurious sort of Baptists, built a church twenty years ago in Coles county,

Another Sect Dead.—The Parkerites, a spurious sort of Baptists, built a church twenty years ago in Coles county, Ill., and so deeded it that if there was ever allowed within its walls a temperance lecture, a Bible society meeting, a missionary meeting, or a Sunday school, the title was forfeited and fell back to the original owner. Ten years since its pulpit became vacant for want of hearers, and now the sheep and swine sleep there.

since its pulpit became vacant for want of hearers, and now the sheep and swine sleep there.

The Revival in Sweden.—A communication from Sweden, in a continental religious paper, represents a great revival of religious interests as going on in that country. Powerful awakenings are reported in various quarters, in little connexion with visible instrumentalities and involving entire communities, as well as all ranks and classes. Ministers who, like too many in all parts of the Lutheran Church, were devoted openly to the world and its pleasures, have been awakened to preach the Gospel with earnestness. In places where the ministers continued unmoved influential laymen are found zealously promoting religion by social meetings in secular places. In one place like this a ship captain delivers addresses in private houses. In another a wealthy nobleman, who loyally attends the formal performances of the authorized minister, announces to the people at its close a meeting at his house in the afternoon, which is fully attended, and that with impunity, as there would be no difficulty in enforcing the law against conventicles here, in the very hall where he administers justice. The progress of the Swedish Tract Society has been quite remarkable. Within two years after its first establishment it is reported to have distributed over a million of its papers, the Messenger. Its colporteurs operate all over the kingdom. An affecting incident is mentioned of some Esthonians, a poor people, clad only with skins, who came over in open boats from the Russian shore, eagerly seeking for Christian books, which they receive with tears of joy.—

Examiner.

Examiner.

Rev. Richard A. Carden, the Episcopal clergyman of Philadelphia against whom Bishop Doane issued such a harmless fulmination, lately spoke at a scamens' meeting at Trenton, N. J. An Episcopal paper says: "Mr. Carden is not wanting, we trust, in a missionary or as obliging spirit; but he would have little time left for home duties, if he were to meet all the invitations he receives to officiate in New Jersey, in Episcopal and other churches; his parish would be in a sad state if he were to obey all the calls that of late come thickening upon him from the east bank of the Delaware."

Doub of a Priest —The death of the Rey, Francis R.

him from the east bank of the Delaware."

Death of a Priest.—The death of the Rev. Francis B. Jamison is announced by the Catholic Mirror as having occurred recently at the St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, Mo., in the 58th year of his age. The deceased was the descendent of the early Catholic settlers of Maryland, and was born near Frederick city. In his early youth he entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, where he distinguished himself by his talents and the facility with which he advanced in the paths of literature and science.

cripture texts recently rejected by the New York So

The board of missions for the Potomac Association The board of missions for the Potolinac Association assembled in Warrenton on Tuesday last. It is composed of the following ministers: B. Grimsley, John Picket, W. C. Kerfoot, Samuel M. Shute, William Miller, B. B. Warren, Stephen P. Hill, Isaac Clarke, S. H. Rogers, H. W. Dodge, D. W. Sowers, Edward Kingsford, and W. F.

The last quarterly meeting for the Rappahannock circuit of the M. E. Church South will be held in Sperryville on the 6th and 7th of November. The meeting will be presided over by Elder Wilson and Rev. T. H. Early, pastor in charge.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

DEPARTMENT COLUMNIA COLLEGE, Washington, D. C.

The thirty-seventh annual course of lectures will commence in this
farch.

THOMAS MILLER, M. D.

THOMAS MILLER, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy.
WILLIAM P. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children,
JOSHUA RILEY, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Hygiene.
GRAFTON TYLER, M. D.,
Professor of Pathology, Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine,
JAMES J. WARING, M. D.,
Professor of Physiology and Microscopical and Pathological Anatomy.
R. KING STONE, M. D.,
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
JOHN G. F. HOLSTON, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
HENRY WIRIZ, M. A.,
Professor of Clemistry and Pharmacy.
SELDEN W. CROW, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

YESS.

For the entire course Single tickets. Matriculating Res, paid only once

sedding od J. Rilley, M. D., Dean,

Clinical Department of the National Medical College

Clinical Department of the National Medical College.

During the winter session clinical lectures are delivered by the Professors of the Practice of Medicine and of Surgery, and operations performed before the class. During the remaining perfod of the year the clinical lectures are delivered by the other processors. Until the commencement of the approaching course these lectures will be delivered daily, commencing at 4½, p. m. Students redding in the city are admitted to the above lectures free of charge. Persons from a distance who wish to become resident students must address the Carator, who will inform them of the terms, and register their names for vacancies.

W. P. JOHNSTON, M. D., Aug 19—2awtlistNov

Aug 19—2awtletNov Carator.

EXTENSION OF THE "NEW BOOK STORE."

public that extensive atterations and improvements in the construction of the store are now completed. In addition to a large and ascently-schetced stock of first-class stationery. American and European
books, he has established a 2m art gallery, (at the rear of the store,)
where will be found the latest novolities in art, and all the conveniences of a public reading-room, the leading European journals being regularly received.

P. Philip having correspondents in most of the European cities is
prepared to execuse foreign orders on most advantageous terms, and,
from long experience in Engisted and America.

The Organization of the Executive Departments of the Government of the United States:

to their despatches and to letters from other persons asking for consular agency, or relating to congular affairs, are prepared and recorded. The Disbursing Agent. He has charge of all correspondence and other matters connected with accounts relating to any fund with the disbursement of which the department is charged.

The Translater.—His duties are to furnish such translations as the department may require. He also records the commissions of consula and vice consuls, when not in English, upon which exequaturs and records commissions, latters of appointment, and nominations to the Senate, makes out and records exequaturs, and records, when in English, the emmissions on which they are issued. Has charge of the Polls, or enrolled acts and resolutions of Congress, as they are received at the department from the President; prepares the authenticated copies thereof which are called fire prepares for, and superintends their publication, and that of treaties, in the newspapers and in book form; attends to their distribution throughout the United States, and that of all does ments and publication in regard to which this duty is assigned to the department; writing and answering all letters connected therewith. Has charge of all Indian tanks and business relating thereto.

Clerk of Authentications and Copyrights.—He has charge of the scale of the United States, and that of all does not be the United States and of the department, on prepares and attaches certificates to papers presented for authentication; receives and accounts for the fees. Has charge of publications transmitted to the department under the laws relating to copyrights; records and indexes their titles; records all letters from the department, other than the diplomatic and consular.

Clerk of Pardous and Passports—He prepares and records pardons and remoissions; and registers and files the potitions and papers on which they are founded. Makes out and record passports; keeps a daily register of all letters, other than diplomatic and consular, received, and

Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Hon. Jacob Thompson, of the State of Mississippi. Its clerical force consists of one chief clerk, (Afoses Kelly, esq.) two disburshing clerks, and ten other regular clerks; and to its supervision and management are committed the following branches of the public service:

1st. The Fullic Lands. The chief of this bureau is called the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Land Bureau is clarged with the survey; management, and saie of the public domain, and the issuing of titles therefore, whether derived from confirmations of grants made by former governments by sales, donations, of grants for shools, military bountles, or public improvements, and likewise the revision of Virginia military bountly land claims, and the issuing of scrip in lice thereof. The Land Office, also, sadis its own accounts. The present Commissioner is Hon. T. A. Hendricks, of Indana. Its principal effects of a surveys, besides a drauphaman, assistant draughtsman, and one 150 clerks of various grades.

2d. Pencions.—The present head of this bureau in George C. Whiting, of Virginia. The commissioner is charged with the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under the various and ammerous laws passed by Cottgress granting bountly land or pensions for the military or naval services in the revolutionary and subsequent wars in which the United States have been changed. He has one chief clerk, (8. Cole, eaq.,) and a permanent corps consisting of nome ninety other clerks.

3d. Indians.—Cummissioner of Indian Affairs, Charles E. Mix, of Georgetown, D. C. He is provided with a chief clerk and about affect other subordinate clerks.

4th. Patent Office.—In this bureau is committed the execution and performance of all "acts and things touching and respecting the granting and issuing of patents, and improvements," the collection of statistics relating to agriculture; the collection and distribution of seeds, plants, and cuttings. It has a chief clerk—who is by law the acting Commissioner of

The Treasury Department consists of the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, two comptrollers commissioner of the customs are an-liters, treasurer, register, soliciter, light-house board, and coast sur-

liters, trensurer, register, solicitor, light-house board, and coast survey.

The following is a brief indication of the duties of these several offices, and of the force employed therein, respectively:

Secretary: Office.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Trensury, Hon. Philip Clayton, American Secretary: one engineer in charge; one accluited, and three draughtsmas temporarily employed, and twenty-three clorks. The Secretary of the Trensury is charged with the general supervision of the facal transactions of the government, and of the execution of the laws concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States. He superintends the survey of the coast, the light-house establishment, the marine corps forms, also, a part of the ducies of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all the orders of the community of the Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, and all the orders of the community of the Durent, and the construction of the facal transactions of the government, and of the superintendence of this bureau. It is also charged with the general construction of certain public buildings for custom-houses and other purposes.

First Comptroller's Office.—Hon. William Modill, Comptroller, and officen clerks. He prescribes the marine corps forms, also, a part of the deciment of the commandant of that corps should be approved by him.

Bureau of Rompt Tarks and Docks.—Commodore Joseph Smith, the marine corps forms, also, a part of the deciment of the commandant of that corps should be approved by him.

Bureau of Rompt Tarks and Docks.—Commodore Joseph Smith, the marine of Rompt Tarks and Docks.—Commodore Joseph Smith, the comming Tarks (in the universe, buildings and machinery is an analysy and say deverything immediately connected with the marine of Rompt Tarks and Docks.—Commodore Joseph Smith, the commodore Joseph Smith, the continued of the bureau, gight clerks, and one draughtsman. The effect of the bureau, who is assisted by three acsistant engineers. This bureau has charge of the building and repairs of all the mary y

Second Comptroller's Cifice.—J M. Catts, eq., Comptroller, and seventeen cierks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and raintering the accounts of the army, navy, and indian departments of the valle service, and review and certifies the balances arising thereoh. office of Commissioner of &c Customs.—Samuel logham, seq. Commissioner, and eleven cierks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, and for the building and repairing custom houses, &c., and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

First Auditor's Office.—Thomas L. Smith, esq., First Auditor, and nineteen clerks. He receives and adjusts the accounts of the customs First Auditor's Office.—Thomas I. Smith, esq., First Auditor, and nineteen clerks. He receives and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditores on account of the civil list and under private acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Commissioner of the Customs and the First Comptroller, respectively for their decision thereon.

Scond Auditor's Office.—Thomas J. D. Fuller, Second Auditor, and twenty-one clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as armories, areans, and ordrance, and all accounts relating to the Indian department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

sion thereon.

Third Auditor's Office.—Robert J. Atkinson, esq., Third Auditor, and seventy-eight clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for substatence of the army, fortifications, Military Academy, military roads, and the Quartermaster's department, as well as for pensions, claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for horses and other preperty boat in the military service, ander various acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision tiereon.

cision thereon.

Fourth Auditor's Office.—Aaron O. Dayton, esq., Fourth Auditor, and sixteen clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

Fifth Auditor's Office.—Murray McConnel, seq., Fifth Auditor, and six clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for diphonatic and

six clorks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and similar services performed under the direction of the state Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller for his decision thereon.

similar services performed under the direction of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller for his decision thereon.

Sixth Auditor's Office.—Ir. Thomas M. Tate, auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and one hundred and fourteen clocks. He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the Post Office Department. His decisions are final, unless an appeal be taken in twelve menths to the First Comptroller. He superintends the collection of all debts due the Post Office Department, and all penalties and forficiares imposed on postmasters and mail contractors for failing to do their duty; he directs suits and legal proceedings, civil and crimical, and takes all such measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the prompt payment of moneys due to the department; instructing United States alterneys, marshais, and clerks in all matters relating thereto; and receives returns from each term of the United States courts of the condition and progress of such suits and legal proceedings; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in Augment of debts due the Post Office Department, and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Tratsurer's Office.—Samuel Casey, esq., Treasurer, and thirteen clerks. He receives and keeps the moneys of the United States in his own office, and have you the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasures ends to the Oth of August, 1846, and pays out the same upon the First Compareller, and upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasures of the Secretary of the Treasure of the Secretary of the Treasures of the Balas holds public moneys advanced by warrant to disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon their checks.

Science's Office —Heat. Junius Hillyer, Solienter, and six of He superintends all civil suits commenced by the United States cyt (hose artisting in the Fost Office Department), and instructs the test States attorneys, marshins, and clerks in all matters related that states attorneys, marshins, and clerks in all matters related them and their results. He receives returns from each terminal than the continuation of such United States couries, showing the progress and condition of such than charge of all lands and other property assigned to the I States in payment of debts, (compt these mangined as payment of the LP col office Department), and has power to sell and disp the same for the benefit of the United States.

the same for the benefit of the United States.

Light House Board.—Hon. Howell Cobb. Serviary of the Treasures office, president Con. W. B. Shubrick, Littled States may, class office, president Con. W. B. Shubrick, Littled States may, class man; Major A. B. Bowman, corps of engineers. United States may for A. B. Beck, Spelintendent of Const Survey; Prof. Joseph Henry, secretary of Sinis sonian Institution. Commander E. G. Illion, United States may Commander Thoroton A. Jenkins, United States may, and Captas Wim. B. Franklin. United States may, second-sec, and five olerk, This heard directs the building and reparing of light-houses, light vessels, buoys, and beacons, contracts for supplies of oil, for United States and measures.

United States Const Survey.—Professor A. D. Bache, LL. D., superistendent, and superintendent of swights and measures.

Capt. Williams B. Palmer, corpe topographical engineers, United States Army, Lieut. A. P. Höll, United States Army, assistant, is sharp or the Coast Survey Office.

A. W. Russell, chief clierk.

ades.
Ansistant Ches. A. Schott, in charge of computing division.
Assistant L. F. Pourtales, in charge of tidal division.
Lieut, J. C. Tidball, United States army, in charge of drawing

Lieut. Saxion, United States army, in charge of engra-

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

mance Office, in charge of the Third Assistant Fostmarter General, and the Inspection Office, in charge of the chief clerk.

Appointment Office.—Horatio King, esq., First Assistant Postmarter General, and nineteen clerks. To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and discussmence of peet offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of peetbasters and route agents, as, also, the giving of instructions to peet masters. Fostmarters are fittenished with marking and route sites of balances by this bureau, which is charged also with previoling blanks and stationary for the user of the department, and with the superintendence of the several agencies established for supplying postmasters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise assigned the signerishment of the occur mais tearnship lines, and of the foreign and international postular arongements.

Construct Office.—William H. Bundas, esq., Second Assistant Postmater General, and twenty six clerks. To this office is assigned the beginness of arranging the mail service of the United States, and placing the same under contract, embracing all corrisposelence and proceedings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of contract, and trims of departures and arrivals on all the routes; the course of the mail between the different sections of the country, the peans of mail cheriphistics, and the regulations for the government of the domestic mail service of the called the adjustment of alteration of mail arrangements, and the United States. It prepares the advertagements for mail prepares in the office. All claims should be submitted to it for transportation service not under courtes, as the recognition of said pervices for the brobated through the Contract Office as a necessary authority for the proper credits at each additional islamment of mail arrangements prescribed for the appointment of mail arrangements prescribed for the mail lettings, giving a statement of each bid; also, of the courtes, and they only the said through th

The Navy Department consists of the Navy Department proper, being the office of the Secretary and of two bureaus attached thereto, it Bureau of Navy-yards and Bocks, Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the Bureau of Stedelien and Surgery. The boliowing is a statement of the duties of each of these offices and of the force employed therein:

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—H. Bridge, purser United navy, chief of bureau, and four clerks. All provisions for the with en avy, and clothing, together with the making of contracts for alshing the same, come under the charge of this bureau.

nishing the same, come under the charge of this pureau.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.—Capt, Duncan lagralsm, chief of bureau, four clerks, and one draughtsman. This bureau has charge of all ordnance and ordnance stores, the manufacture or purchase of camon, guns, powder, sho, shells, &c., and the equipment of vesscie-of-war, with everything connected therewith. It also provides them with maps, cleares, chromometers, barometers, &c. by gether with such books as are furnished ships of-war. "The United States Navai Observatory and Hydrographical Onice" at Washington, and the Navai Academy at Anhapolis, are also under the general superintendence of the chief of this bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Supery.—Dr. William Whelan, surgeon United States navy, chief of boreau; one passed assistant surgeon United States navy, amit two clerks. Everything relating to medicines aim medical stores, treatment of sick and wounded, and management do bospitals, comes within the superintendence of this bureau. WAR DEPARTMENT.

Hou. J. R. Floyd, Socretary of War; W. R. Drinkard, chief clerk, seven subordinate clerks, two messengers, and four watchmen. The ollowing bureaus are attached to this department:

Community General's Office.—This office, at the head of which is Lieutenant General Scott, is at New York. Adjutant General's Office - Col. Samuel Cooper, Adjutant General.

Assistants - Brevet Major E. D. Townsend, Brevet Capt. S. Williams, and Brevet Capt. J. P. Garesche. Judge Advocate, Brevet Major John F. Lee; nine clerks and one measurager. In this office are kept all the records which refer to the personnel of the army, the rolls, &c. It is here where all military commissions are made out.

It is here where all military commissions are made out.

Quartermaster General's Office.—Brevet Major General T. S.
quartermaster general. Assistants—Colonel C. Thomas, Captais
Miller, and Revet Major J. Belger; elevan clerks and one most
Payanaser General's Office.—Col. B. F. Larend, payamoster &
Major T. J. Lessle, district payminter; eight clerks and one most
er.

Engineer Office.—General Joseph G. Tetten, chief engineer; assistant Captain H. G. Wright; five clorks and one messenger.

Ripographical Bureau, Col. J. J. Abert, colonel of the corps; at stribut, Captain J. C. Woodruff; four clerks and one messenger. Ordnance Bureau.—Col. H. R. Craig, colonel of ordnance; assistant. Capt. Wm. Maynadier; eight clocks and one messenger.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

out the same upon their checks.

Register's Office.—Finley Bigger, esq., Register, and twenty-one clerks. He keeps the account of public receives and expenditures, receives the returns and makes out the official statement of commerce and mayigation of the United States; and receives from the First Comprisoider and Commissioner of Contons all accounts and vouchers declided by hem, and is charged by law with their safe-keeping.

Pennsylvanta avenue. To New York, connecting as above with the Xiroine East and Work.

Wouldern Telegraph, National Hotel. To New Orleans, via Alexandria, Behinned, Augusta, and Model, and informediate points, commercial avenue, between Sixth and Strategier and Comprisoider and Commissioner of Contons all accounts and vouchers declided by hem, and is charged by law with their safe-keeping.